

1937

1937 Extension Service Annual Report

Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service

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ADVANCED STATEMENT
on
EXTENSION WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1937

A balanced, sound and definite program of extension work to meet the needs of farm people of the state has been the main objective of the South Carolina extension service during the year 1937. In order that this objective might be more nearly approached in the face of a rapidly changing agricultural situation, and that the program be closely coordinated with the needs of farm people, the farmer leadership of the state has been brought very closely into the work of planning and carrying out the 1937 extension program. County program planning committees have been given new life through added responsibilities and more comprehensive information and data on the agricultural situation in their respective counties. They have been shown more clearly than ever before the relation of their agricultural situation to that of the state and nation and the relation of their work to the welfare of the state and the nation.

County agricultural programs were developed by the extension service and these committees, and when adopted were carried to as many communities as possible, where, at a series of community conferences and meetings they were further developed and applied directly to the farms of the county. Demonstrators of improved practices and methods were selected by the people themselves and subsequently meetings and tours were held in practically all counties to follow this work through.

On the part of the extension service every effort has been made to thoroughly coordinate the work of the farm management divi-

sions with that of the subject matter divisions, in order that definite well-defined concrete demonstrations might be planned. As a result of this coordination specific outlines of demonstrations in all subject matter lines were furnished to the county agents along with appropriate record forms on which the record of the demonstrations were kept by the selected demonstrators. Both county agents and specialists in their respective lines are responsible for obtaining demonstration records which are summarized and analyzed by the farm management division and put in shape suitable for presentation to the farmers of the state. An example of the final results of the demonstrations carried out in connection with a crop is given in the attached summary of irish potato record demonstrations which has just been completed by the farm management division on 1937 records obtained from irish potato demonstrators.

In an effort to obtain further information on a complete farm and home set-up a large number of complete farm and home records are being obtained. These records added to the information already at hand will contribute greatly to the basic information needed in planning a satisfactory program for South Carolina farmers.

In agricultural engineering work emphasis has been given to a program of soil conservation, rural electrification, and farm building plans. A total of 46 power terracing outfits are being operated under the supervision of the county agents in the piedmont counties of the state in connection with the soil conservation program. Rural electrification schools are being held throughout the state, teaching the use of electrical equipment, and assistance has been given

farmers in organizing communities for the purpose of obtaining electric lines. The building plan service has been gradually expanded to the point where it is now possible to furnish plans for practically all types of farm buildings in South Carolina.

In agronomy emphasis has been placed toward improvement of cotton staple and yield per acre, the improvement of yield per acre and quality of tobacco and the establishment of permanent pastures. Around 1000 farmers entered the State Cotton Contest which is designed to improve the yield and quality of cotton. One hundred tobacco demonstrations were conducted in the Pee Dee section of the state and it is now evident that results of these demonstrations over a four year period have greatly increased the quality and yield per acre of tobacco. Permanent pasture demonstrations are attracting much interest from the farmers over the state. Who will learn from these demonstrations new methods of establishing and maintaining pastures for farm livestock.

In dairying the program has continued to stress the use of pure bred sires as a means of improving dairy stock in South Carolina and much time has been given to the establishment of three new D. H. I. A. associations in South Carolina.

In horticultural extension work the main objectives have been the improvement of sweet potatoes both as a food crop and a market crop, the proper care and maintenance of commercial peach orchards which are rapidly increasing in number in the state, and work in connection with the production of truck crops in the lower section of the state and on the coast.

In the field of entomology and plant pathology emphasis has been given to boll weevil control and the treatment of cotton planting seed with mercury dust. Very definite demonstration results have been obtained in these lines, and as a result of previous demonstrations in cotton seed treatment over one-fourth of the total cotton acreage in South Carolina this year was planted with treated seed.

Extension work with livestock consisted mainly of placing of improved breeding stock, hog feeding demonstrations, the organization of county cooperative organization marketing associations and swine sanitation demonstrations.

Extension work with poultry emphasized the importance of correct feeding and housing, the use of improved stock, poultry record demonstrations, and work with the poultrymen and hatcherymen of the state to establish the practices outlined in the new poultry improvement plan.

In marketing work emphasis has been continued on proper grading and packing out of shipping point inspection and the introduction of grading machinery for handling such crops as peaches, apples, and truck crops.

In all lines discussed above definite demonstrations have been conducted and accurate results are being obtained. These results will be summarized and interpreted and given back to the farmers to assist them in improving their farm practices.

Much time has been given by the county agents and other ex-

tension workers to the conduct of the agricultural conservation program, the soil conservation program and other programs relating to the agriculture of the state. Every effort has been made to organize and coordinate these programs in the state and within the counties, this, in order that the farmer might receive aid in the form of a unified complete program rather than the disorganized segments of a program coming at him from different directions.

Looking Forward to 1938

The extension program for 1938 is being planned to further improve the efficiency and effect of demonstrations, to further coordinate the activities of extension workers in order that the program may be definite and well-rounded, and to do all within the power of the extension service to further coordinate and simplify the extension program and the various so-called "action" programs intended to benefit the farmers of the state.

EXTENSION WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1937

INTRODUCTION

The Extension Service has continued to assist the farm people of South Carolina in their efforts to improve their practices and adjust their farming systems to meet the rapidly changing agricultural and economic conditions. The demand from farm people for demonstration work to show the practical solution of problems confronting them has taxed the working capacity of the extension service. This fact emphasizes the need that exists among South Carolina farm people for further scientific leadership and guidance to aid them in bringing about a permanent improvement in the agriculture of the state, upon which they can build for security and happiness.

Many problems stand between the farmers of the state and their attainment of a balanced, self-sustaining agriculture. The foremost of the problems which represent the greatest toll taken from the financial and human resources of the state, are soil erosion and depletion, low yields per acre and low prices per unit of crops, shortage of livestock needed to balance the farming system, poor marketing conditions, losses from insect and disease damage, lack of adequate farm homes and farm and home equipment, farm tenancy, population pressure, and the poor health of many farm people.

It is upon these problems that the Extension Service focused its efforts in the conduct of the 1937 program of demonstration work, the results of which are set forth in this report.

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The headquarters of the Extension Service in South Carolina is located at Clemson College. The home demonstration service is administered from Winthrop College, and negro extension work is administered from the State Negro College.

The director of extension is responsible directly to the President of the College and is administratively in charge of all agricultural extension work in the state, including home demonstration work and negro extension work. The state home demonstration agent is in charge of, and responsible to the director of extension for, all home demonstration extension work in the state, including negro home demonstration work.

The director of extension is assisted in the administration of the agricultural extension program by an assistant to the director, three district agents, and a chief clerk and accountant. The field staff consists of 29 subject matter specialists, representing the most important lines of agriculture in the state, and 46 county agents with 15 assistant county agents.

The state home demonstration agent is assisted in the administration of the home demonstration program by an assistant state agent, and three district home demonstration agents. The field staff is made up of 46 home demonstration agents, and three assistant home demonstration agents.

The staff of negro extension workers is composed of a negro district agent who supervises the work of the negro agricultural agents, and a negro supervising agent for the negro home demonstration agents. Field workers include 17 negro county agricultural agents and 13 negro home demonstration agents.

THE 1937 PROGRAM OF EXTENSION WORK

In each county a county program planning committee made up of representative farmers and farm women, business men, and representatives from other agencies, cooperated with the extension agents in developing a sound practical agricultural program. Through this procedure the county extension program of demonstration work was planned. Aid was given these county groups by the extension specialists who contributed their technical knowledge and plans for specific demonstrations. The result of this work was a complete statement from each county of the main obstacles in the way of agricultural progress in that county, and the most practical means of solution as seen by all concerned.

County and home demonstration agents in each county, working jointly, held meetings in as many communities as possible where the county program was explained, and farmers and farm women were given an opportunity to state their problems and to select suitable persons to conduct demonstrations of practices outlined to develop solutions to these problems.

Through the work of the county program planning committees, and the community meetings, the farmers developed a greater interest in the agricultural program of the county, feeling that it was their program and that they had a definite responsibility in carrying it out. Each demonstrator selected by the people of his community felt a greater responsibility for the conduct of his demonstration than he felt when he was selected by the county agent alone. Thus, the ground-work was laid for the building of an agricultural program for South Carolina by the farm people themselves with the help of the Extension Service.

RESULTS FROM THE 1937 PROGRAM

FIELD ACTIVITIES

During 1937, county and home demonstration agents in cooperation with 4,244 voluntary county and community leaders, conducted organized extension work in 1,578 communities of the state. These agents made a total of 87,026 farm and home visits, reaching 48,967 different farms and homes to assist with farm and home problems.

County and home demonstration agents received 522,501 office calls and 145,847 telephone calls from farmers and farm women seeking information and assistance. These agents held 30,567 meetings which were attended by 916,007 farm people, and conducted 22,141 result demonstrations in improved farm and home practices.

Extension specialists in carrying out their phases of the extension program, made 2,979 visits to counties, visited 7,793 farms and homes, wrote 24,297 individual letters to agents and farm people, prepared 21 bulletins on agricultural and home-making subjects, made 99 radio talks, and appeared at 1,266 farm meetings.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Extension Service, with the director of extension as administrative officer, continued to administer the agricultural conservation until July 1, 1937, just as the Extension Service had administered all other agricultural adjustment programs since 1933. On that date, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration appointed R. W. Hamilton as state administrative officer and placed him in charge of the program in the state.

Since that time the Extension Service has continued to render all

possible assistance in the conduct of the program to the best interests of the farmers of the state.

Conduct of 1937 Program

The records show that in 1937 a total of 72,732 South Carolina farmers participated in the Agricultural Adjustment Program, and that county agents devoted 5,520 days, or 23.5 percent of their time to this activity.

Completion of 1936 Program

Records further show that 115,265 farmers were paid a total of \$7,464,843.88 in 1937 for performance under the 1936 program.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND FARM MANAGEMENT

Program of Work

The 1937 agricultural economics and farm management program of the Extension Service included outlook work, farm accounts, analysis of farm accounts and enterprise records obtained from farmers over the state, and county program planning work.

Farmers Guided By Outlook

South Carolina farmers look forward to and depend upon the outlook information presented to them by the Extension Service each year. In 1937, the division of agricultural economics held district outlook meetings for county and home demonstration agents, who carried this information to the farm people of the state through 358 county and community outlook meetings, 302 newspaper articles, and 147 circular letters.

Farm Accounts and Enterprise Records

Assistance was given 250 farmers in keeping complete farm accounts, which are being summarized and analyzed by the farm management division. These records are valuable in studying the farming systems of the state,

and the farmers who keep them are able to check up on their weak spots and make corrections according to the actual facts brought out in the records.

During 1937, analysis was also made of 598 corn production records, 101 Irish potato records, 86 sweet potato records, 77 cucumber records and 200 tobacco records. Results of these records are being made available to the cooperating farmers, and used as a basis of extension teaching.

County Program Planning

Essential data on the agricultural and economic situation in the state by counties was developed by the agricultural economics division and furnished to the county agents and county program planning committees as a basis for their work in planning the county agricultural programs.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Program of Work

The agricultural engineering program of work for 1937 included educational demonstration work in farm buildings, home improvement, rural electrification, cotton ginning, farm machinery, and soil conservation.

Farm Buildings and Structures

The farm buildings plan service developed by the agricultural engineering division of the Extension Service is proving of great value to the farmers of South Carolina. This service is available to farmers through the county and home demonstration agents, and the record shows that during 1937, aid was given farmers in erecting 2,094 farm buildings and structures.

Among these are listed 32 dairy barns, 47 general purpose barns, 832 hog houses, 221 hog self feeders, 321 poultry houses, 26 sweet potato curing houses, 24 tobacco barns, 33 trench silos, and 357 brick brooders.

As a result of 10 years of extension recommendations, 4,424 brick brooders and 269 trench silos were reported in use in the state in 1937. This means that many farmers were able to grow baby chicks and put up silage for cattle at a tremendous saving in cost and without loss of efficiency.

Better Homes Campaign Brings Results

The Better Homes Campaign proved a very successful undertaking, and was carried to an estimated 10,000 homes in the state. Two extension publications, entitled THE WELL KEPT FARM HOME, and FARM HOME SANITATION, gave practical information on simple, inexpensive repairs and improvements, and were widely read and followed by farm people in improving their homes. Results shown by the records are: 700 farmers protected the well or other

water supply from possible contamination, 827 kitchen sinks with drains were installed, 468 farm homes had running water installed, 1406 outdoor toilets were provided, and 7,460 either installed new screens or repaired those already in use.

Electricity Goes to More Farms

Records show that at the close of 1937 only 4,000 farmers in South Carolina were receiving electricity from high-line service, while at the close of 1937, this number had increased to approximately 16,000, representing approximately 10 percent of the farms in the state.

In 1937 the Extension Service aided 131 communities to organize and build 1138 miles of electric lines which furnished electricity to 3,245 farms.

To Improve Cotton Ginning

South Carolina leads the southeastern cotton producing states in the length and quality of lint cotton produced, but is behind them all in the matter of handling and ginning. The solution of this problem will require close cooperation between the farmers and ginners of the state, and the 1937 extension program included farmer-ginner meetings, visits to ginners, and demonstrations of the proper handling of seed cotton and the adjustment and repair of ginning equipment. Thus the ground work was laid for a movement to improve the handling and ginning of the cotton crops.

Farm Machinery

The Extension Service cooperated with 1235 farmers in the selection and operation of improved farm machinery, and 3156 farm women were given help in the purchase, operation and maintenance of home equipment.

Soil Conservation

The cooperative program of soil conservation in South Carolina is in charge of a state committee composed of the director of the Extension Service, the director of the Experiment Station, and the state coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service. The Extension Service is responsible

for the educational work in soil conservation. The program was administered through 20 voluntary county soil conservation associations of farmers, who own or control 43 tractor terracing outfits, which are operated with the general supervision of the county agents.

The record shows that in 1937, a total of 53,149 acres of land was terraced and land use practices established on 1038 farms, at an average cost to the farmer of \$1.75 per acre for the use of the equipment. Since this program was started in 1935 a total of 103,223 acres has been terraced on 2316 farms in 20 Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plains counties.

During 1937, two soil conservation districts were organized as provided in national and state legislative acts to further the program of soil conservation.

EXTENSION WORK WITH FIELD CROPS

Program of Work

The 1937 program of work with field crops included demonstrations in the production of cotton, corn, tobacco, small grains, and soil improvement crops.

Cotton Improvement Worthy of Note

The five-acre cotton improvement demonstration work was continued for the twelfth consecutive year, with 862 five-acre demonstrations completed in 1937. These 862 farmers produced an average of 601 pounds of lint cotton per acre, with an average staple length of over one inch. Twelve years of this work has resulted in great changes being made in cotton production methods in South Carolina. Farmers have adopted new and improved varieties which produce longer staple, spaced their rows closer and left more plants to the row, improved their fertilizer practices and methods of boll weevil control, all of which has resulted in a steady improvement in their yield per acre and the length and quality of lint produced.

United States Department of Agriculture figures for 1937 show that 90 percent of the cotton produced in the state was 15/16 inches or over in staple length, and 70 percent of the crop was 1 inch or over in staple length. This increase in yield and staple length has no doubt enabled South Carolina to hold her place as an important cotton-producing state.

Corn Production Demonstrations Show Results

Corn is grown on over one-third of the cultivated land in South Carolina and is the most important feed and food crop grown in the state. Yet, during the years 1931-1936 inclusive, the yield was only 13.4 bushels per acre. In an effort to spread improved practices of corn production, and obtain farm records showing methods followed in producing higher yields, the Extension Service led farmers in the conduct of 598 corn demonstrations including 4910 acres. The average yield on these 598 demonstrations was 32.8 bushels per acre, and the average cost of production was 42.3 cents per bushel. These results, along with an outline of methods used, are being carried back to the farmers of the state to help them improve their practices.

Tobacco Demonstrations Prove Beneficial

For the third consecutive year, the Extension Service has placed emphasis on tobacco production demonstrations. In 1937 demonstrations were carried out by 249 farmers, which added much information to that already accumulated on the growing of good yields of quality tobacco.

These records have proved valuable in spreading improved practices by furnishing definite farm experience to show that such results were practical and profitable. Each year larger numbers of farmers are following improved methods of plant production, preparation of tobacco land, fertilization, cultivation, harvesting and curing, which practices are showing definite results in improved yields and quality of the tobacco crop.

Other Demonstrations With Field Crops.

Demonstrations of the production of small grains in 1937 are listed.

as follows: oats, 161; wheat, 90; and barley, 62. Records also show a total of 585 demonstrations of soil building crops, including lespedeza, hairy vetch, austrian peas, soy beans, cowpeas, velvet beans, and crotalaria.

EXTENSION WORK WITH LIVESTOCK

Program of Work

The extension program of livestock work for 1937 included the placing of purebred boars, hog feeding demonstrations, swine management and swine sanitation demonstrations, the placing of purebred beef bulls, and the cooperative marketing of hogs.

Purebred Boars Improve Quality of Hogs

The county agents and livestock specialists aided farmers in selecting and buying 266 purebred boars and 340 purebred and high grade sows and gilts for breeding purposes. This work during the past years has contributed greatly to the improvement of the quality of hogs grown on the farms of the state.

Hog Feeding Demonstrations Helpful

Hog feeding demonstrations were conducted by 104 farmers in 1937. Records on these demonstrations showed an average daily gain of 1.5 pounds per hog at a cost of \$7.36 per hundred pounds, this cost including the cost of all concentrates purchased and paying the farmers the market price for corn and other home-grown feeds used.

Swine Management and Sanitation

This demonstration in its present form represents a new approach to the problem of controlling parasites in hogs. The demonstration is conducted jointly by the Extension Service, the Clemson College Livestock Sanitary Department, and the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The principle involved is that of getting the

hogs out of old parasite-infested lots and on green forage, with a bare strip plowed around the edge of the field next to the fence. This practice, when carried out with other necessary sanitary practices will keep down to a minimum the damage from the round worm, the lung worm, the kidney worm, the thorn-headed worm, and others common in the state.

Results of these demonstrations are shown in reports from a South Carolina packing company which show that in 1935 fully 90 percent of the livers and kidneys from South Carolina hogs were condemned, while in 1936 this percentage dropped to 81.6 percent, and in 1937 this percentage of condemned livers and kidneys went as low as 48.5.

Cooperative Marketing of Hogs

The present system of cooperative marketing of hogs began in 1927 when two cars of demonstration-fed hogs were shipped from the state. Prior to that time South Carolina hogs were known on the northern markets as "Southern Hogs" and sold on a soft basis. The demonstration-fed hogs are sold subject to how they kill, and at the present they are running from 95 to 100 percent "Hard". In 10 years these cooperative shipments have increased from 1505 hogs estimated at \$30,000 in 1927 to 96,056 hogs which brought the farmers \$1,602,180 in 1937.

Purebred Beef Bulls Placed

In 1937, county agents and specialists aided farmers in selecting and purchasing 113 purebred beef bulls, and 142 purebred and high-grade beef cows and heifers for breeding purposes.

Four-H Club Boys Grow Beef Calves

Four-H club boys grew out and exhibited 69 beef calves at the South Carolina State Fair, the Savannah, Georgia, livestock show and sale, and the Augusta, Georgia, livestock show and sale.

DAIRYING

Program of Work

The program of extension work in dairying for 1937 included the placing of purebred bulls, 4-H dairy calf club work, dairy herd improvement demonstrations, and cooperative marketing of cows and dairy products.

Purebred Bulls Raise the Milk Production of South Carolina Cows

In 1937, county agents and dairy specialists aided farmers in selecting and purchasing 130 purebred dairy bulls backed by production records. The use of selected purebred sires has been stressed in the extension dairy program for many years, and as a result, county agents report a total of 1243 purebred dairy bulls in service on the farms of the state in 1937.

As a result of these years of educational work on the use of purebred sires, the average annual milk production of all cows on South Carolina farms has been increased 105 gallons of milk per cow since 1919. This has meant many thousands of extra gallons of milk for home consumption, and much extra milk and butter for sale on local markets.

Four-H Dairy Calf Club Work

Dairy Calf Club work was conducted in 27 counties in 1937, with 163 farm boys and girls enrolled. These boys and girls owned and grew out 182 dairy calves, which returned to them a profit in the form of income and increased investment of \$6,626. One hundred and twelve of these calves were shown at state and county fairs.

Dairy Herd Improvement Associations

This project is making rapid and substantial progress among the dairymen in the state. Four associations are operating in 16 counties, and include 66 dairy herds composed of 2482 cows. Testers work under the supervision of the Extension Service Dairy Division, and obtain monthly records on each herd. These records are summarized by the Extension Farm Management

Division, and the results sent monthly to all dairymen participating.

From these records come the most useful and practical information possible to obtain, and which is used as the basis of teaching improved practices through feeding schools, farm visits and publicity to all dairy farmers in the state.

Marketing Dairy Cattle and Dairy Products

County agents, home demonstration agents and dairy specialists assisted farm people in marketing dairy cattle and dairy products to the value of \$276,754 in 1937. Of this amount, 213,401 was received by farmers from the sale of dairy products.

WORK WITH INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

Program of Work

The 1937 extension program of work with insects and plant diseases included crop insects, crop diseases, plant and animal parasites, and bee-keeping.

Boll Weevil Control

To meet the most severe boll weevil infestation since the early twenties, the county agents in 1937 made weekly infestation counts from the beginning of the season. These reports were mailed to the extension entomologist weekly, and were used as the basis for a campaign for control, made through the press, over the radio, through circular letters, and at farmers' meetings. Results show that more poison was used than had ever been used before.

County agents conducted 107 demonstrations of the use of the 1-1-1 liquid poison mixture.

Miscellaneous Insects

The records show that 10,957 farmers were assisted in preventing and controlling outbreaks of insects on crops in 1937.

Cotton Seedling Diseases

In 1937 there were completed 92 demonstrations of the treatment of cotton planting seed with mercury dust to control seed-borne diseases. These demonstrations showed an increase of 27.6 percent of plants at chopping time, and an increase of 20 percent in the yield of lint over adjoining plots in the same fields not treated. Two years of this work, including 267 such demonstrations shows an increase of 86 pounds of lint cotton per acre as a result of this treatment. As a result of this work, farmers treated planting seed for a total of 250,000 acres of land in 1937, increasing the value of the cotton crop to the state by at least \$1,000,000.

Beekeeping

During 1937, eighty-one beeyard management demonstrations were conducted by beekeepers. Seventy-one transferring demonstrations, including 149 swarms to modern hives, were given, and 57 requeening demonstrations were given, in which 215 improved queens were introduced.

As a result of the work of the Extension Service in beekeeping, county agents report a total of 13,470 swarms of bees in modern loose-frame hives in 1937.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK

Program of Work

The 1937 program of 4-H club work included the organization of community clubs, the conduct of farm and home demonstrations by the boys and girls, 4-H club encampments, leadership training, and training 4-H club judging and demonstration teams.

Enrollment and Completion of Demonstrations

A total of 6,247 white farm boys and 12,237 white farm girls, making a total of 18,484, enrolled in 4-H club work in 1937. These boys and girls represented approximately 1000 communities in the state.

Four-H Club Boys Produce High Yields of Crops

A total of 1,028 corn club boys averaged 34.9 bushels of corn per acre in 1937. At the same time, 637 cotton club members produced an average of 478 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

Four-H Club Boys Get Livestock Results

In dairy calf club work 163 boys and girls grew out 182 animals to the value of \$19,054, making a profit of \$6,626. Nine hundred and seventy-five boys grew out 1,641 hogs valued at \$31,020, making a profit of \$10,778. Poultry demonstrations were conducted by 399 boys including 26,978 birds valued at \$14,826, and making a profit of \$6,054.

Four-H Club Boys Make Profit

The total value of farm products grown by white 4-H club boys and girls amounted to \$304,264. Total costs of production amounted to \$173,987., leaving a profit of \$130,276.

Four-H Girls Learn Home Management

Four-H club girls in 20 counties carried out a project on "My Part in the Home". A total of 3,236 girls enrolled, and were taught improved practices in connection with ironing, dishwashing, bedmaking, courtesies in the home, and keeping personal accounts.

Four-H Clothing Projects

Clothing projects attracted 6,020 4-H club girls who, under the supervision of the home demonstration agents, made a total of 19,160 dresses and other garments.

Foods, Nutrition and Health

Eight thousand eight hundred and fifty seven girls enrolled in this project, in which, under the supervision of the home demonstration agents, they prepared 49,860 dishes of food, planned and served 23,236 meals, and canned 257,593 quarts of fruits and vegetables, and 119,593 quarts of jelly, jam, and other products. In addition these girls dried or stored 44,965 pounds of other fruits and vegetables.

Four-H Club Encampments Enjoyed

Each of the 46 counties held a summer 4-H club camp, with 7,875 boys and girls attending.

HORTICULTURE

Program of Work

The program of horticultural extension work for 1937 included demonstration work with commercial orchards, home orchards, truck crops, and home gardens.

Commercial Peach Production Becoming Important

In 1923 only 16 cars of peaches were shipped from South Carolina. However, since that time the industry has grown with the aid of the extension service to the point where over 2000 cars of peaches were shipped in 1937, and plantings have been made which, when the trees come into full bearing, will produce the equivalent of 5000 to 7000 cars annually during favorable seasons. Incident to the rapid expansion of this industry, many production problems will of necessity have to be solved through demonstrations in the various peach growing areas of the state.

Demonstrations Change Peach Fertilizer Practices

Fertilizer demonstrations conducted by the Horticultural Division

of the Extension Service in 1935 and 1936 revolutionized fertilizer practices of 90 percent of the commercial peach growers in the state. In 1934 and 1935 an abnormal condition of peach trees prevalent over much of the commercial peach producing area was threatening the industry in the state. It was thought to be a virus disease, but demonstrations of balanced fertilizer practices proved that the trouble was due to improper fertilization of the trees.

Orchard Cover Crops Important

As a result of demonstration work, it is estimated that 90 percent of bearing peach orchards in the state were planted to soil building cover crops in 1937.

Pruning Demonstrations

Demonstrations of "Heavy Pruning" were conducted in 1936 and 1937 in an effort to increase the yield of marketable peaches of the higher grade per tree. Results show that through this practice the net profit on the Early Rose variety was increased by an average of \$87.90 per acre. This practice is now being adopted by practically all producers of early peaches in the state, and further demonstration work is being conducted with other varieties.

Home Vegetable Gardening

Monthly garden letters giving timely advice on the maintenance of a year round home garden have been mailed regularly to over 4000 farm people of the state.

Irish Potato Records Valuable

In 1937, for the fifth consecutive year, demonstration records were obtained on Irish potatoes, 101 growers keeping such records and

submitting them to the Extension Service for analysis and summary. Valuable information has been accumulated from these records on the kind of seed used, seed treatment, weight of seed pieces, spacing, soils, fertilizers, planting dates, and other factors which influence the production of the early Irish potatoes, all of which is being carried back to the growers for their information and guidance.

Sweet Potato Industry Growing

Substantial progress is being made toward bringing sweet potatoes back to a position of commercial importance in the state. Demonstrations in "Sugaryam" production were conducted by 169 farmers in 1937, and over 100 cars of "Sugaryams" were shipped from the state at top prices.

Other Truck and Fruit Crops

Demonstration work was also conducted and assistance given to growers in connection with apples, small fruits, asparagus, cucumbers, cabbage, and other truck and fruit crops.

MARKETING

Program of Work

The extension program of marketing work for 1937 included assistance to farmers in establishing and conducting cooperative associations, supervision of the Federal-state shipping point inspection service for fruits and vegetables, standardization work with fruits and vegetables, and general assistance to farmers in their marketing problems.

General Marketing Work

The Extension Service Division of Markets, working through the county agents and home demonstration agents, assisted farmers in marketing farm products to the value of \$4,316,311. This assistance was given

principally in connection with those commodities requiring a highly specialized system of grading and packing, and those commodities for which there are no regularly established local markets.

Cooperative Hog Marketing Associations

The livestock specialists and the marketing specialists cooperated with the county agents in organizing eight cooperative hog marketing associations. Through these associations and otherwise, assistance was given to farmers in 1937 in marketing 96,056 hogs for a total of \$1,602,180.

Standardization of Fruits and Vegetables

Aid was given farmers in standardizing the grading and packing of asparagus, cabbage, snap beans, green peas, cucumbers, cantaloupes, tomatoes, watermelons, Irish potatoes, peaches, apples, and sweet potatoes.

Shipping Point Inspection

The Division of Markets supervised the Federal-state shipping point inspection of 7,137 cars of fruits and vegetables in 1937.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT

Records in connection with extension work and the A. A. A. programs reached such proportions in the county agents' offices that expert assistance was needed in order to keep these records systematically filed and avoid confusion and costly errors and delays.

With this in view, an office management specialist was employed. Through his help, complete systems were set up in 22 counties, including 901,625 forms numbered and filed. This work will be carried to completion in all counties.

POULTRY

Program of Work

The extension program of poultry demonstration work for 1937 included poultry demonstration flocks, growing healthy chicks, disease and

parasite control, turkey demonstrations and work in connection with the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Poultry Demonstration Flocks Show Profit

Monthly demonstration flock records were obtained on 108 poultry flocks in 1937. These records showed an average income above cost of \$1.27 per hen.

Demonstration flock records have been obtained over a period of 10 years including results on 984 flocks. These records show an average income of \$1.65 per hen for the ten year period, and represent the most definite and valuable demonstration work so far done with poultry in South Carolina.

Chicken Pox Control

Ten years ago, chicken pox was threatening the poultry industry in the state. However, the poultrymen have learned to control this disease by vaccination and save themselves losses amounting to thousands of dollars each year. One hundred and fifteen vaccination demonstrations were given in 1937, and a majority of poultrymen are now vaccinating their own birds.

Turkey Records

Turkey demonstrations are paving the way for a profitable sideline in a number of South Carolina Counties. Demonstrations in 1937 showed an average income above cost of \$1.15 per bird.

National Poultry Improvement Plan

In 1937, a total of 211 poultry flock owners were aided in complying with the terms of the National Poultry Improvement Plan in producing hatching eggs and baby chicks.

Poultry in the Live-at-Home Plan

The Extension Service has continued the campaign for more poultry flocks on the farms of the state to furnish poultry and eggs in the farm family diet, and a surplus for local markets. Records show that 7,292 farm families followed recommendations in poultry keeping in 1937. Sixty-four farm women brooded a total of 11,560 chicks at intervals of two weeks and sold them as broilers at home demonstration club markets throughout the spring.

Four-H Poultry Club Work With Older Farm Boys and Girls

A major poultry project was conducted with 705 older farm boys and girls in 39 counties. Records show an average income above cost of \$48.99 for each boy and girl.

PUBLICATIONS AND NEWS SERVICE

Program of Work

Extension work in publications and news service in 1937 included the preparation, editing and distribution of news material, bulletins and circulars, and the preparation and giving of radio programs on timely agricultural matters.

Newspapers Cooperate

During the year, 376 news letters were issued to newspapers, and 385 special articles were prepared by the publications division in cooperation with county agents and specialists. In addition county and home agents prepared and published 9,816 news articles, and prepared 5,373 circular letters giving timely agricultural information.

Publications Issued

Four extension bulletins, 11 extension circulars, and two information cards on timely subjects were issued or revised. A printed report of

extension work in 1936 was issued, and 11 issues of the Carolina Club Boy were published during the year.

Radio Programs

Regular weekly broadcasts were made over radio stations W. A. I. M. at Anderson, W. I. S. at Columbia, and the Charleston station. Twice-monthly programs were given over station W. B. T. at Charlotte, N. C.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

Program of Work

The extension program of visual instruction for 1937 included the production and showing of agricultural motion pictures and film strips, and the production of photographs, charts, maps, and extension exhibits.

Motion Pictures Aid in Teaching

During 1937 agricultural educational motion pictures were shown to 48,443 farm people at 356 farm meetings. Extension workers are finding motion pictures a very valuable and effective instrument of teaching.

Motion Picture Production

During 1937 a motion picture showing improved cotton production was made in South Carolina by the Extension Service cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture. In addition, the Extension Service made five motion pictures of agricultural demonstration work in the state.

EXTENSION WORK IN CLOTHING

Home demonstration agents, with the aid of the extension clothing specialist, aided 11, 134 farm women and girls in making articles of clothing, and assisted 9,779 farm women and girls in the selection of garments and materials for making garments.

EXTENSION WORK IN HOME MANAGEMENT

Next to food in importance perhaps comes adequate shelter, and the home demonstration service has given assistance to farm people in providing

and preparing adequate shelter. A total of 4,995 home demonstration club women carried out some of the home improvement practices recommended. In all, 91 dwellings were constructed, 732 homes were remodeled according to plans furnished, 16,282 storage closets were built, 2,190 pieces of furniture were reupholstered, and 1,238 rooms were improved by 4-H club girls. According to the records, 1,993 farm kitchens were improved and modernized.

Improving Home Grounds

During the year 9,347 home demonstration club women and 913 Four-H club girls undertook something in the way of beautifying their home surroundings. Four hundred and sixty church grounds, 539 school grounds, and 99 other public grounds were improved.

NUTRITION AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Over 12,000 women and nearly 4,000 farm girls conducted some phase of food demonstration work in 1937. Records show that 1,589 families budgeted their food expenditures for the year, 1,633 families followed food buying recommendations, and 1,250 mothers followed recommended practices in child feeding.

FOOD CONSERVATION

Home demonstration workers aided farm families in putting up 2,377,104 containers of fruits and vegetables, and in drying 37,908 pounds for home use, the value of which amounted to \$341,565.

HOME MARKETING

During 1937 home marketing work was done in 42 counties by the home demonstration workers. Twenty-one county councils of farm women were aided in the conduct of club markets, and the value of home products sold amounted to \$474,056.23.

NEGRO DEMONSTRATION WORK

Negro extension work was conducted in 1937 by negro agricultural agents in 17 counties having a large percentage of negro population, and by negro home demonstration agents in 14 such counties. The program of negro demonstration work is based largely on the live-at-home plan, and is quite similar to that offered the lower income level of white families. Demonstration work included the production of food and feed crops, the economical production of cash crops, the feeding and management of livestock, the preparation of balanced, well-prepared meals for the family, and sanitary measures for the farm home.

Field Crop Production

Negro farmers conducted 142 corn demonstrations, 96 wheat, 85 oats, 142 sweet potato, and 146 cotton demonstrations.

Livestock Production

Cooperating with the State Negro College at Orangeburg, negro agents placed 3 purebred dairy bulls with negro farmers. Negro farmers conducted 84 hog feeding demonstrations, and in one county over 10,000 pounds of meat was cured according to recommended methods. Negro farmers were aided in poultry production for home use and for market.

Farm Engineering

Twenty-eight negro farmers terraced 926 acres of land through their county terracing associations; 183 drained fields; 93 added better types of farm machinery, and 147 farmers built and repaired 211 farm buildings and homes, and build 1,009 sanitary toilets, according to plans furnished.

Foods and Nutrition

Negro farm women have added to their family food supplies by canning 383,903 quarts of fruits and vegetables; 157,859 containers of jams, jellies, preserves and pickles, 8,601 pounds of stored or dried products, and by growing 3,763 home gardens, all according to improved methods recommended by the

negro agents.

4-H Club Work

A total of 3,249 negro farm boys and 7,728 negro farm girls enrolled in 4-H club work. Negro boys were taught improved farming methods and negro girls were taught home practices and skills.